

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PARISIAN REVOLT.

It is rumored that Bonapartist agents have been active in fomenting the late revolt in Paris, and the arrival of Napoleon in England at the moment when this outbreak was at its height gives an air of plausibility to this story. The ex-Emperor assumes that France will summon him back to her throne to protect her from those who are generating anarchy; and he is so excessively selfish, unscrupulous, and cunning that he would not hesitate a moment to aid in plunging the whole nation in civil war for the express purpose of creating a demand for his own services as a peacemaker and deliverer.

The hopeful view of the situation is that the Parisian revolt of this era may be crushed as the Dead Rabbit Democratic anti-draft revolt in New York city was crushed in 1863. New York to-day is nearly as wicked, unprincipled, desperate, and dangerous a city as Paris, and if the destinies of the United States hinged on the caprices of her Dead Rabbit mobs or the edicts of her Tammany Hall despots, this country would soon be reduced to a condition as deplorable as that of France.

Unfortunately, however, Paris has generally exercised commanding influence over France, and the seeds of discord and distraction have been widely sown in all the French provinces. The popular writers of the country have reiterated in a thousand forms the hideous doctrine that all property is robbery; and as we have in our midst repudiationists, Kukhix Khans, and Dead Rabbits, so France teems with men who have adopted doctrines akin to those which sometimes threaten to convulse society in the United States.

Napoleon assumes that there are only two strong parties in France—the Imperialists and Republicans, and that the Orleanists possess only imaginary strength. This theory

is plausible, but at the present day the Republicans might easily gain ascendancy over both the Imperialists and Orleanists if they were not divided into contending factions, and if revolutionary and impracticable men did not commit in the name of republicanism bloody crimes and dangerous excesses. The creed that manifests itself by shooting down in cold blood the generals of the French army, that wars against order, and that horribly intensifies the miseries of a suffering people, can never permanently win the confidence and support of a great nation; and the repetition of scenes like those recently enacted in Paris will go far to incline France to once more seek a despotic master.

AN APOLOGY TO MR. HARVEY.

MR. HARVEY, of Montgomery county, yesterday rose to a personal explanation in the House of Representatives, and denied that he had ever been in favor of the Commission bills, as stated in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. We apologize to Mr. Harvey, and regret exceedingly that he has been placed in a false position by anything that has appeared in these columns, and we can scarcely find terms in which to express our sincere regrets. We recognize how great an injury it will be to any member of the Legislature if the public is convinced that he advocated the iniquitous measures which were to hand over this city to a ring of licensed plunderers, and we are only too happy to aid in clearing the reputation of any innocent member of the Legislature from the suspicion of having favored the Commission schemes. Mr. Harvey's name did not appear among the signatures to Mr. Johnston's negative report, and in summing up the extraordinary performance in the House on the day when the bills were reported from the committee, we named the members of the committee who declared themselves opposed to the bills, and also those who were apparently in favor of them. Mr. Harvey's name was unfortunately among the latter. We take great pleasure in striking him, as we did Mr. Quigley, from the black list, and we hope that he will continue to walk in the paths of virtue for the balance of his legislative career, so that it will be impossible to misrepresent his conduct or motives. The black list, minus the names of Messrs. Quigley and Harvey, now stands as follows: Messrs. Parsons, Duffly, Wiley, Hager, Lamson, Mooney, Meek, and McGowan. Doubtless some of these gentlemen have been misrepresented, and we should not be surprised to find in the course of time that every member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations was bitterly opposed to the Commission bills from the first. The question then will be, who were their advocates? and why was it necessary for the Speaker to pack the committee in order to procure a negative report? Can any of the above-named members of the committee give satisfactory answers to these queries? If they cannot, they need not occupy the time of the House in explaining that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has misrepresented them.

IS CROQUET-PLAYING SINFUL?

THE Methodist preachers of New York yesterday had under consideration the important subject of amusements, and most of the fashionable diversions of the day came under their animadversion, as is commonly the case when clergymen once start a discussion as to whether all work and no play does really make Jack, not a dull, but an irreligious boy. The game of croquet appears to have been particularly objected to on the ground that it occupied too much of the valuable time of the young men and young women, and it was proposed therefore to place it under clerical censure. No definite conclusion was arrived at yesterday as to the sinfulness of croquet, and the subject will be further considered, and perhaps definitely acted upon at the next meeting. In the mean time, the young men and damsels of the Methodist persuasion will be obliged to wait in fear and trembling until they learn whether they will in the future be able to play croquet without making themselves liable to ecclesiastical discipline. We wonder if the clergymen who are now agitating their minds over the question whether croquet is sinful or not ever considered the equally important question whether it is not possible to bring religion into disrepute by fighting imaginary wickedness, while the genuine article abounds in such quantities that all the churches combined scarcely seem to make any impression upon it. It is very possible that some young men and young women do idle away time over croquet when they might be better employed, but the game is in itself harmless—or at least, with all due deference to the Methodist clergymen of New York, we think so—and we scarcely believe that the evils resulting from it, if any there be, are of such an alarming character as to demand ecclesiastical interference. The Methodists of New York lately did themselves credit by refusing a bribe from the gang of thieves which now rules their city, but they could go a step further than this; and lend their influence in an active manner to the reformers who are fighting against the corruption which has disgraced New York in the eyes of the civilized world. Beside the performances of Boss Tweed and his gang croquet-playing can scarcely be called a very heinous offense; and when we think of the manner in which some of the young men of New York pass their leisure moments, we are inclined to be thankful that there are some left who are capable of obtaining enjoyment from a game of croquet. If amusements, innocent in themselves, were countenanced within proper limits by the clergy, instead of being denounced as they are at present, vastly more good would be done than if young people are made to feel that they are committing sin when they engage in a little cheerful recreation; and unless croquet-playing has really so infatuated the young Methodists of New York that they no longer feel an inclination to attend to their religious duties, their pastors would do well to let them enjoy themselves in peace, and direct their attention to evils of somewhat greater magnitude.

OBITUARY.

General Alfred Chanzy, one of the first important victims of the new Reign of Terror in Paris, was born in the village of Nouard, in the Department of Ardennes, in 1834. As a boy, he is said to have had an uncontrollable passion for the sea, of which he was cured, however, by going on a year's cruise as cabin-boy. He then entered the military school at St. Cyr, at the age of seventeen. He made a name for himself there, and on graduating was commissioned sous-lieutenant in a regiment of Zouaves. Until the Italian War of Independence, he was constantly employed in Algeria, attaining the rank of major. In 1859, he was summoned to Italy, and in the battle of Solferino he won distinction and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Regiment of the Line, being also named in general orders for the gallantry which he displayed. In 1860 he was sent out with the Syrian expedition, under General d'Hautpoul, to assume the direction of political affairs, a duty which he discharged with such great tact that, on his return, he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. In 1864 he was made colonel of the 48th Regiment of the Line, and at his own request was ordered back to Algeria, where he remained until the outbreak of the war with Prussia, at the head of a subdivision. In 1868 his long and efficient service was rewarded with the rank of general of brigade.

When war was declared against Prussia, General Chanzy asked for the command of an active brigade; but this request was refused him, and he was not called to France until the beginning of October last, after the empire had fallen and France was already in the dust. He was at once made general of division, and as such took an important part in the battle of Coulmiers, and in the affair at Patay, where, at the head of the 16th Corps, he carried the strong positions held by the right wing of the Prussian army. The complete defeat which overwhelmed the Army of the Loire during the closing days of November and the opening of December, in the effort at marching to the relief of Paris, led to the removal of General d'Aureilles de Palladines from the chief command of the Forlorn Hope of France. A portion of his army was detached under Bourbaki to march to the relief of Belfort, and to the command of the remainder Chanzy, with a record as yet untarnished by defeat, was assigned. But the tide of disaster could not be turned. Chanzy's army, after four days' fighting around Beaugency, was driven back upon Tours, and subsequently sought refuge and repose around Le Mans. Here Chanzy's forces were rested and recruited, and it was not until January 6, 1871, that they were again engaged. In this preliminary encounter the French were worsted, and in the great battles around Le Mans, fought on the 10th and 11th, the Germans, under Prince Frederick Charles, completely routed Chanzy's army, and practically annihilated it. In his explanation of these great disasters, General Chanzy distributed the blame between an inexplicable panic among some of his troops and the failure to execute some of his orders. He still dwelt, however, upon a "supreme effort" on the part of the army at saving the country and the Republic. But the fall of Paris followed, and on January 31 Chanzy accepted the armistice. Hoping even when hope was dead, he issued a proclamation to the remnants of his army, in which he urged his soldiers to put the time of their enforced rest to profit by preparing to resume the struggle in case the German terms of peace were too severe for acceptance. Paris refused to be bound by the terms upon which peace was obtained, and as soon as the city was vacated by the Germans an insurrection against the Government was excited, and the insurgents entrenched themselves in the Montmartre district. Within the last few days the new revolution has gained in strength and importance by the fraternization of the National Guards with the insurgents, and Paris is now practically at the mercy of the furious mob. General Chanzy was on the 18th or 19th instant sent against the insurgents with a large body of troops, but the men of his command for the most part sided with the mob, and the General was taken prisoner. He was taken before the Central Revolutionary Committee, in the Gardens of the Rue des Rosiers, Montmartre, and, after a short pretended trial, was shot.

NOTICES.

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